

TEN

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on. *Tillotson.*
 My work is done : *Dryden.*
 She's now the tempter to ensnare his heart.
 2. The infernal solicitor to evil.
 The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
 Foretold what would come to pass,
 When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*
 To this high mountain's top the tempter brought
 Our Saviour. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iii.*
 TEMULENCY. *n. f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.
 TEMULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.
 TEN. *adj.* [*tyn*, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.
 Thou shalt have more
 Than two tens to a score. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
 Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that Barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto ten. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
 With twice ten fall I cross'd the Phrygian sea,
 Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*
 Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay
 Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 From the soft lyre,
 Sweet flute, and ten string'd instrument, require
 Sounds of delight. *Prior.*
 Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in ten owing to affectation. *Swift's Miscel.*
 TENABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.
 The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it tenable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a tenable condition. *Clarendon.*
 Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post tenable, and is therefore retired into deism. *Adison's Spect. N. 186.*
 TENACIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]
 1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go, with of before the thing held.
 A resolute tenacious adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*
 Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
 Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely foul'd,
 Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd. *Dryden.*
 You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and free-born people, tenacious to madness of their liberty. *Dryden.*
 True love's a miser; so tenacious grown,
 He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*
 Men are tenacious of the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*
 He is tenacious of his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Retentive.
 The memory in some is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*
 3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.
 Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less tenacious will keep it longer, and the water being less tenacious will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*
 4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Arbutnot.*
 TENACIOUSLY. *adv.* [*tenaciously*, from *tenacious*.] With disposition to hold fast.
 Some things our juvenile reasons tenaciously adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*
 TENACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*tenacitas*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.
 TENACITY. *n. f.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacit*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.
 If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*
 Substances, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbutnot.*
 TENANCY. *n. f.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin; from *tenant*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.
 This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though

TEN

the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a tenancy at will. *Warton.*
 TENANT. *n. f.* [*tenant*, French.]
 1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord.
 I have been your tenant,
 And your father's tenant, these four score years. *Shakespeare.*
 Such is the mould that the blest tenant seeds
 On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*
 Jupiter had a farm long for want of a tenant. *L'Estrange.*
 His cheerful tenants blest their yearly toil,
 Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*
 The tenants of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord.
 The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his tenants. *Warton.*
 2. One who resides in any place.
 The bear, rough tenant of these shades. *Flamien.*
 To TENANT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hold on certain conditions.
 Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Adison's Spect. N. 107.*
 TENANTABLE. *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.
 The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place tenantable to the next that shall take it. *Swilmer.*
 That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in tenantable repair. *Devoey of Piety.*
 TENANTLESS. *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed.
 O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
 Leave not the mansion so long tenantless;
 Left growing ruinous the building fall,
 And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakespeare.*
 TENANT-SAW. *n. f.* [*corrupted*, I suppose, from *tenen-jaw*.] See TENON.
 TENCH. *n. f.* [*tinca*, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fish.
 Having stored a very great pond with carps, tenches, and other pond fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*
 To TEND. *v. a.* [*contracted from attend*.]
 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.
 Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
 The silver scaly trouts did tend full well. *Spenser's Epithal.*
 Go thou to Richard, and good angels tend thee. *Shak.*
 Him lord pronounce'd; and O! indignity
 Subjected to his service angel wings,
 And flaming ministers to watch and tend
 Their earthly charge. *Milton.*
 He led a rural life, and had command
 O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
 Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
 There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes tending their flocks. *Pope.*
 Our humbler province is to tend the fair;
 To save the powder from too rude a gale,
 Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope.*
 Cicely had won his heart;
 Cicely, the western lass, that tends the kee. *Gos.*
 2. To attend; to accompany.
 Despair
 Tended the sick, busied from couch to couch.
 Those with whom I now converse,
 Without a tear will tend my horse. *Swift.*
 3. To be attentive to.
 Unluck'd of lumb or kid that tend their play. *Milton.*
 To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]
 1. To move towards a certain point or place.
 They had a view of the prince's at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen tending towards that sight. *Warton.*
 To these abodes our fleet Apollo tends:
 Here Dardanus was born, and hither tends. *Dryden.*
 2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.
 Admirations seiz'd
 All heav'n, what this might mean and whither tend. *Mt.*
 Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and tending towards it in the direstest course. *Taylor.*
 The laws of our religion tend to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 3. To contribute.
 Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps tend to our destruction; and then God by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*
 4. [*From attend*.] To wait; to expect. Out of use.
 The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
 Th' associates tend. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 5. To

TEN

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.
 She deserves a lord,
 That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
 And call her hourly mistress. *Shakespeare.*
 Give him tending,
 He brings great news. *Shakespeare.*
 Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
 That tend upon my father. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
 6. To attend as something inseparable.
 Threefold vengeance tend upon your steps! *Shakespeare.*
 TENDANCE. *n. f.* [*from tend*.]
 1. Attendance; state of expectation.
 Unhappy wight born to disastrous end,
 That doth his life in so long tendance spend. *Hubberd.*
 2. Person; attendant. Out of use.
 His lobbies fill with tendance,
 Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Attendance; act of waiting.
 She purpos'd,
 By watching, weeping, tendance, to
 O'come you with her shew. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
 4. Care; act of tending.
 Nature does require
 Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
 I her frail foes, amongst my brethren mortal,
 Must give my tendance to. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
 They at her coming sprung,
 And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew. *Milton.*
 TENDENCE. *n. f.* [*from tend*.]
 TENDENCY. *n. f.* [*from tend*.]
 1. Direction or course towards any place or object.
 It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and tendency towards God. *Taylor.*
 Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular tendency to the good of their country than any other compositions. *Adison's Freeholder, N. 40.*
 We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the tendencies and inclinations, of body and spirit. *Watts.*
 All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral tendency, to soften the violence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*
 2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.
 These opinions are of so little moment, that, like notes in the sun, their tendencies are little noticed. *Locke.*
 TENDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]
 1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.
 The earth brought forth the tender grass. *Milton.*
 From each tender stalk the gathers. *Milton.*
 2. Sensible; easily pained; soon fore.
 Unneath may the endure the stinky fleet,
 To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakespeare.*
 Leah was tender eyed, but Rachael was well-favoured. *Gen. xxix. 17.*
 Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*
 The face when we are born is no less tender than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke's Education.*
 3. Effeminate; effeminate; delicate.
 When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and desir'd to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments like women, and instead of their warlike musick appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most tender and effeminate. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 4. Exciting kind concern.
 I love Valentine;
 His life's as tender to me as my soul. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.
 The tender kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the persecutor and stronger be for a time displeased.
 This not mistrust but tender love joins.
 Be tender hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Milton.*
 6. Susceptible of soft passions.
 Your tears a heart of flint
 Might tender make, yet nought
 Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*
 7. Amorous; lascivious.
 What mad lover ever dy'd,
 To gain a soft and gentle bride?
 Or for a lady tender hearted,
 In purring streams or hemp departed?
 8. Expressive of the softer passions.
 Careful not to hurt, with soft
 The civil authority should be tender of the honour of God and religion. *Huabrias, p. iii.*
 Tillotson's Sermons.

TEN

As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Adison.*
 10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.
 Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
 Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine
 Do comfort and not burn. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
 You, that are thus so tender o'er his follies,
 Will never do him good. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 11. Apt to give pain.
 In things that are tender and unpleasing, break the ice by some whole words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*
 12. Young; weak: as, tender age.
 When yet he was but tender bodied, a mother should not sell him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 To TENDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]
 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.
 Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and tendered unto them. *Hosker.*
 I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
 Nor will you tender less. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
 All conditions, all minds, tender down
 Their service to lord Timon. *Shakespeare.*
 Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
 Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
 But tender all their pow'r? *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
 2. To hold; to esteem.
 Tender yourself more dearly;
 Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
 Wringing it thus, you'll tender me a fool. *Shakespeare.*
 3. [*From the adjective*.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.
 I thank you, madam, that you tender her:
 Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shak.*
 TENDER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.
 Then to have a wretched puling fool,
 A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
 To answer I'll not wed. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
 Think yourself a baby;
 That you have ta'en his tenders for true pay,
 Which are not sterling. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 The earl accepted the tenders of my service. *Dryden.*
 To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited tender of the gospel to all. *South's Sermons.*
 2. [*From the adjective*.] Regard; kind concern.
 Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some tender of my life,
 In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shakespeare.*
 TENDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender and heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.
 TENDERLING. *n. f.* [*from tender*.]
 1. The first horns of a deer.
 2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.
 TENDERLY. *adv.* [*from tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.
 Tenderly apply to her
 Some remedies for life. *Shakespeare.*
 She embrac'd him, and for joy
 Tenderly wept. *Milton.*
 They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style tenderly passionate and courtly. *Prof. to Ovid.*
 Marcus with blushes owns he loves,
 And Brutus tenderly reproves. *Pope.*
 TENDERNESS. *n. f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. *from tender*.]
 1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions.
 Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the tenderness of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon.*
 The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or driness of the fibres. *Arbutnot.*
 2. State of being easily hurt; foreness.
 A quickness and tenderness of sight could not endure bright sunshine. *Locke.*
 Any zealous for his country, must conquer that tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Adison.*
 There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the tenderness of a wound. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.
 Weep no more, lest I give cause
 To be suspected of more tenderness
 Than doth become a man. *Shakespeare.*
 Well we know your tenderness of heart,
 And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse
 To your kindred. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*
 With